

amount of the penitentiary bond. In 1858, on the 24th day of September, Oliver W. Holmes and Henry J. Bigelow gave a bond running to the "Inspectors and Superintendent of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury," with no name or other designation of the obligee except as above. The

prominent Irishman in Paris, which bears the postmark of County Dublin. He says that he is writing an article, which he intends to publish in several leading American newspapers, which will

Schooner *Pearo Yavea*, which arrived at New Bedford Monday, had on board an eagle which was captured at the masthead when the vessel was 1500 miles from the nearest land. The bird appeared exhausted.

stream and the smoke spirals suddenly they
sheer to the left and wobble sideways, her
smoke gradually disappear, then even to the star-
board, her smoke stacks quietly topple over, and
a cloud of steam burst from her high into the air,

daughter of a wealthy citizen, fell from the third floor of her father's residence into the hall below, and was instantly killed. She was walking in her

Friday, each week. At New York office, 251
Midway, Monday, Tuesday and Saturday, each
week. Patients should be sure to ask for DR. SHEK
N's office to avoid confusion that has been prac-
ed on those who have been misled. 1 wyl ed

Major Barry's Mistake--General Porter's Inaction.

[Special Correspondence of The Boston Globe.]

Driving northward, a ride of half an hour brought us to the old Centreville and Warrenton turnpike—deserted, grass-grown, now, though

The Second Battle.

Instead of one battle there were the engagements at Gainsville, Groveton, Manassas and Chantilly. Before touching upon them I must

it fronts north, west and south. Hooker and Kearney are on the ground where Hunter advanced in 1861. Porter is facing northwest, Siegel and McDowell are over by Baid Hill, facing

"Do BOLDLY what you do at all." Boldly do we affirm that Kidney-Wort is the great remedy for liver, bowels and kidney diseases. Rheumatism and piles vanish before it. The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravelly deposit in the urine, or milky,ropy urine from diseased kidneys, it always cures.

The Tewksbury Committee
Brought to the Bar.

How Counsel for the Defence Attempted to Discredit Witnesses.

A Shameful Scheme to Overthrow Important Testimony.

appeared in THE GLOBE of last Monday the author was made to say that the counsel referred to Mr. and Mrs. Dudley as "Ananias Dudley and Sapphira, his wife, without proof from the committee." It should have read "without reproach."

Nobody can read that examination without knowing that one of three things must be true; either, first, that the witness had said something about what he was to testify, which would show such hostility to the Marshes as to discredit his testimony. This cannot be the case, because neither Mr. Davy, to whom the attorney referred as one who had heard something of it, nor any other witness testified to any such thing. Or

"That is exactly the idea, and further reason that we must earn a living. My associates and myself cannot tell all we know about this matter.

Restorers,
IN SHORT, TAKE ALL THE BEST
qualities of all these, and the best qualities of
all the best Medicines of the World, and you
will find that **HOP BITTERS** have the best
restorative qualities and powers of all known

any or all of these, singly or combined, fail.
A thorough trial will give positive proof of
this. MWFsuwylm old

The Presidential Campaign.
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The Presidential Campaign.

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to Action!

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1884-5

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And disseminate the true principles
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believers and new voters, and in-
crease the Democratic majority.

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It now reduces its subscription
rate to a price that will place it
within the means of every Demo-
crat that he may use it for his
party's greatest good.

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expensive campaign document for
free distribution among voters by
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If a Democrat is wavering,
send him the WEEKLY GLOBE.
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(one who is not bound to a
party), send him the WEEKLY
GLOBE.

If you know of a Republican
who is willing "to read both sides,"
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every State of the Union. Demo-
crats everywhere ought to work
devotedly, that when their
turn comes to place their State on
the Democratic side, they
may be victorious. Determined,
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must begin everywhere.

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Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1888.

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Now is the time to form clubs according to the
new prospectus on this page. Read it carefully,
and subscribe as soon as possible, for the
somer you subscribe the longer the time you will
receive THE GLOBE.

This offer is made to old as well as to new sub-
scribers. All subscribers should examine the date
upon their paper, where they will find the date
when their subscription expires.
Every present subscriber may find at least one
new one by making a slight effort. We wish every
subscriber would resolve to send at least one new
subscriber.
Every subscriber, new or old, in a club, or alone,
will receive THE WEEKLY GLOBE until January
1, 1889, for only \$1.

A NEW STORY THIS WEEK.

This week a new story, "That Dreadful Boy,"
by the very popular GLOBE contributor, Kate
Tammatt Woods, begins in THE WEEKLY GLOBE.
It is an interesting story of family life, in which
an irrepressible boy, by his overflow of humor and
mischievous pranks, keeps every member on tip-
toe in wonder and fear of what he may do next.
It is full of the liveliest and most entertaining
incidents, and is brimming over with fun.
Everybody will read and praise it.

Several new stories by well-known authors are
in active preparation, and will be duly announced.
"That Dreadful Boy" begins this week. Tell
your neighbors and friends, and ask them to
read the first instalment. THE GLOBE stories
are always the best stories.

ANOTHER NEW WAR STORY

Is ready, and will begin as soon as "That Dread-
ful Boy" ends. It is entitled

"ALONG THE LINES;
OR,
HEROES IN BLUE AND GRAY."

THE RECORD OF LUKE LEIGHTON
AT ANTIETAM.

BY ERNEST A. YOUNG.

NEW PRESSES AND NEW FOLDERS.

For several weeks, in order to introduce new
presses and new folders, demanded by the rapidly-
increasing circulation of THE WEEKLY GLOBE, it
has been necessary to have the folding of THE
WEEKLY GLOBE done elsewhere. This has caused
a delay in the folding, mailing and delivery of THE
GLOBE, concerning which we have received con-
siderable complaint, but which, while deeply re-
gretting, we have been unable to avoid.

We are happy to announce that, beginning this
week, we shall be able to deliver papers earlier
and more promptly than ever before.
Heretofore, it has been necessary first to print
the entire edition; then, after printing, to transfer
the edition to the folding machines, at a great loss
of time.

Now, with new presses and new folders, the best
in the world, every paper is both printed and
folded on the same machine, almost at the same
instant. Now, THE GLOBE presses are able to
fully meet the largest demand upon them that will
be made.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE will now be delivered
earlier and more promptly than ever before.

NO THREE-CENT STAMPS

will be accepted by THE WEEKLY GLOBE in pay-
ment of subscriptions on account of the new
postage law, which substitutes two-cent stamps in
their place. Stamps of the denomination of one or
two will be received as heretofore.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the
United States and Canada, one year, free of postage,
for only \$1.00; six copies for only \$5.00.
All subscriptions should be paid by postal order,
registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston,
though, if more convenient for the sender, postage
stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they
should be of the denomination of one, two or three
cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers,
all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY
GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full
name of the writer, his post office, county and State.
Every notice of change of residence should give
former as well as present address, and both in full.
Every notice to discontinue should give the town
county and State to which the paper is being sent.
All copies lost in the mails will be duplicated free of
expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be
referred to.

All exchange newspapers and magazines should be
addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5220, Boston, Mass."
Sample copies are free.

Judge FORAKER has found out what was de-
feated him. It was because the election was on
the 9th of October, when he thinks is an unlucky
day for him. On this day, when a child, he fell
from a walnut tree and broke his shoulder-blade;
on the 9th of October, while in the army, he fell off
a horse and had to go to the hospital for a month,
and on the 9th of October, 1876, he lost an important
lawsuit, which had changed the course of his
life ever since. He thinks he would have been
elected but for that. It is a good thing that the
judge has finally found out what it was, and can
now let the Prohibitionists and the wool-growers
and the Germans and the grape-growers rest in peace.

Following the example set by their illustrious
chief, the White House clerks have acquired the
habit of neglecting their duties and not appearing
at their posts until late in the day. The President,
having returned from a prolonged foreign tour,
was much shocked to find such a state of affairs,
and at once proceeded to give the dilatory clerks
a moral lesson by showing up at an early hour and
requiring the services of his clerks. When the
absentees arrived they were very much chagrined
to find that they had been caught. As yet the
President and cabinet have manifested no chagrin,
because they were caught by their master, the
people, neglecting their duties and loitering at
the public expense. The White House clerks can
precedent enough in their own justification, and
need not chagrin in the presence of President
ARTHUR. The whole lot of faithless servants can
count on being discharged next year.

In England it is beginning to look equally for
that musty old enunciation, the House of Lords.
At the recent Liberal conference held in Leeds it
was resolved that it was the duty of the govern-
ment to bring in at the approaching session a bill
equalizing the county and the borough franchises.
It was also moved and carried that any future
measure for the extension of suffrage should con-
sider the parliamentary franchise upon all women
to vote. If, as is at least possible, the peers at-
tempt to prevent the House of Commons from
carrying out the reforms devised by the Radicals
for equalizing the franchise, there is likely to be
more trouble than those top-dog gentlemen have
experienced for many years. It is the opinion of
the New York Sun that "hence-

forth we may be justified in scanning the news
from England with an interest only second to
that with which our ancestors followed the
debates in the Long Parliament, for in the contest
now beginning the political framework and the
whole social structure of the United Kingdom is
in peril, and it would not much surprise us to see
in the shock and fury of antagonistic interests not
only an exorcism like the House of Peers, but
also the Anglican establishment, and even the
throne itself go down."

THE ABUSE OF GOVERNOR BUTLER.

The position which the Republican leaders
and their organs take upon the question of "abuse"
in this campaign is laughable. Their argument,
in brief, is this: "General BUTLER should be abused
in all places and at all times, but the members of
our party must never be attacked, no matter what
misdeeds they have committed, no matter what
political chicanery they have indulged in or are
covering up, no matter what their private life has
been and no matter how many deliberate lies they
tell."

In this campaign as in preceding ones, the Re-
publican leaders have had for organs, regularly,
five newspapers in this city, and sometimes six,
which have taken occasion day after day for
months preceding the opening of the contest, and
every few hours since it has begun, to vilify Gov-
ernor BUTLER. They have slandered him, lied
about him, told and retold stories which have been
disproved time and time again, and yet they have
gone on and reiterated.

The battle-cries of the Republicans is substan-
tially that "BUTLER must go, by fair means or
foul." They know that they cannot dislodge him
by fair means, and hence they have tried foul.
By "foul" we allude to some of the abusive and
outrageous things which have been said of him.
The Boston Herald, for example, within a short
time has referred to General BUTLER as "a
buffoon demagogue wagging his tongue," "a
usurping tyrant," "conscious of his black-
guardism," "a demagogue by nature," "he has
been accused of stealing by all the different
methods known to expert thieves, and he does not
seem to mind it"; "a victorious ruffian," "a mon-
strous fraud," "the same old renegade," "the
Governor's religious gush," "to call it beastly
would be to insult the beasts," etc.

Such is a sample of the choice and high-toned
language which the Herald uses, and our other
contemporaries are fully as vigorous in their
vindictiveness towards him. At the beginning of
this campaign one of them stated that there would
be "no scarcity of personalities in this fight
against Butlerism." It told the truth. There has
been none. On the contrary, the Republican
journals of Massachusetts have eclipsed all their
previous records for low-toned and degrading
remarks about the present executive. They have
invited and inaugurated a campaign of a slan-
derous character. For fully ten days before
the Democrats opened their cam-
paign the R-republicans revelled in abuse
of General BUTLER. Candidate ROBINSON knew
that he must say something to show that he was
not so weak as Mr. BISHOP, and so he remarked
at Music Hall when he was nominated that "this
year will be found to be politically unhealthy for
self-constituted candidates." Taking their cue from
him, the Republican journals again went all over
Governor BUTLER's record, misrepresenting it in
their usual style, and even the Republican State
Committee thought it was necessary to get out a
book on the same subject for the "vocal farmers."
After the Republicans had "enthused" every
one for ten days and "demolished" the Governor,
the Democratic Convention occurred. Its work
was hailed with delight by the people. Every one
knew how the tide set there; it did not turn from
the Republicans, because it had quietly been set
in the opposite direction for some time. The Re-
publicans were discouraged, and have been ever
since. But something must be done, and so the
Journal inaugurated war upon Mayor Palmer
for his appointment of some alleged unit
precinct officers. General Butler, it said, was
to be re-elected by fraud. They screamed that one
of those officers had once been convicted of crime.
It was trumpeted forth from one end of the State
to the other, and Governor BUTLER received the
brunt of the abuse, because, they said, he was Mr.
PALMER's "master," and everything was being
done under his direction. Hence they assailed
the Governor worse than ever. Every one knows
that there is a limit to every man's patience. They
found out Governor BUTLER's limit. They torced
him to say what he did about Mr. CLARKE. They
then went on to argue that Mr. CLARKE
was not an issue in this campaign. Insurance
matters were an issue, however, and the two
together, the assault upon the precinct officer and
the statements that the official reports of Insur-
ance Commissioner TARBON did not amount to
anything, fully justified Governor BUTLER in say-
ing what he did purely in self-defense of his ad-
ministration. The Republicans were wholly to
blame for spurring the executive on to say what
he did. He had kept silent since last spring.
He would undoubtedly have remained silent if
they had so desired.

Poor Mr. CLARKE makes a great mistake if he
thinks that the Republican leaders really sym-
pathize with him. They knew months ago that
there was something wrong about his antecedents,
and they treacherously assailed the Governor to
get him to attack Mr. CLARKE so that they could
wrap up a sympathy boom for their ticket at the
expense of the late commissioner. They have sacri-
ficed Mr. CLARKE for their selfish ends, and it is
not the first time they have done such a thing.
They carried out their purpose.

Republican ethics in this State, in view of what
has already transpired in this campaign, should be
revised something after this fashion:
"Governor Butler can be called a thief because
of his acts when connected with the Soldiers'
Home; he has disapproved every charge, but that
does not matter. He can also be called, as of
yore, a murderer because of his acts at New
Orleans; it does not matter if Congress
and the Massachusetts Legislature ap-
proved of what he did. He can, at
all times and in all places, be called a
demagogue, ruffian, traitor, renegade and un-
dignified, because on general principles any one
who exposes Republican thievery in office, as he has
done, must be crushed in some way. It is always
allowable to call him a bad man and a dangerous
man, blackguard and immoral, although we all
know that his private life is irreproachable, and
that he has the respect and love of his neighbors
in Lowell, where he has lived for over half
a century. Our candidates for office should be
sure that numerous lies about their opponents
are furnished early to the Herald, Journal, Ad-
vertiser, Traveller and Transcript, so that THE
GLOBE will be kept busy denying them that it
cannot print all the truth, although it looks as
though it would be a frigid day when we can
ever stop their exposures of frauds of every description.
Last, but not least, remember that it is the Re-
publican policy to conceal and continue abuses, and
if we let our opponents beat us they will expose and
reform everything."

The Republican organs have been loudly assert-
ing that the wicked Democrats have concocted a
rascally scheme of fraud and intend to carry the
election in this city by foul means. They have
slandered day after day about "Twecism," "Mul-
doons" and "fraudulent registration," and have
called upon the party managers to do something
to frustrate the diabolical plots of the Democrats.
Wednesday evening a man was arrested for

falsely registering as a voter, and as his name in-
dicated that he belonged to the class of citizens so
cordially hated by the Journal, that paper
promptly announced the capture of a "But-
lerite," and said: "The Republican committee is
after his accomplices and every other similar
case." If this is so, the Republican committee
must be giving itself a pretty lively chase, for the
fellow who was arrested is a ROBINSON Republican
and an active ward worker in the ranks of the
good, better-element, high-toned old party.
When asked to howl about fraudulent registra-
tion again, the Republican organs will perhaps
take the ground of the old colored preacher who,
when requested to preach against church-steal-
ing, replied: "Couldn't do dat, massa, nolu, du."
Wouldn't you a coolessen over the hull con'gashun."

THE TEWKSBURY COMMITTEE'S
METHODS.

In another column will be found a second article
from the same pen as that which appeared in THE
GLOBE of last Monday, continuing the examina-
tion of the majority report of the Tewksbury com-
mittee.

It puts in their proper light the shameful
methods and the crooked and dishonorable routes
by which the majority reached their decision.
It shows that in the examination of Mr. DUB-
LEY the counsel assumed that he was lying, and
made every one of the questions a running insinua-
tion that he had lied, and was lying. It shows
further that the counsel attempted to nullify the
important testimony of this witness by assuming
that he had shown, and attempting to make him
admit that he had felt, a revengeful spirit against
the MAJESTIES.

The same spirit and method were shown in the
treatment of other witnesses. The communica-
tion takes the cases of Mr. and Mrs. BARKER,
two people well-known and highly respected,
still occupying an important position under the
Commonwealth and proves that a deliberate at-
tempt was made to fasten upon Mr. BARKER the
stigma of theft. It shows that that attempt was
made, not by direct statement, which might be
met and refuted, but by a series of sly, dis-
graceful insinuations and aspersions, intended to
create an impression ruinous to the reputation of
an honest, honorable man.

The examination which our correspondent has
made of these several cases proves that the coun-
sel by his methods and the majority by its argu-
ments vilified witnesses worthy of all respect,
misrepresented and falsified their testimony, and
used every effort to destroy their reputation.

GOVERNOR MURRAY ON THE MOR-
MONS.

The report of Governor MURRAY of Utah to the
secretary of the interior on the Mormon problem
reiterates the strong views to which he has several
times hitherto given expression. It is his opinion
that the Mormon church should be treated as a
conspirator against the government, and thinks
that Utah should be put, practically, under martial
law. He says that the territorial government is
unlawful, and has so existed for thirty years in
the face of Congress and the country. He re-
counts the reasons for the practical failure of the
EDWARDS bill, which plainly shows that no legal
measures can have any effect, however severe they
may be. For the Mormons possess the means of
nullifying them, every one. Legal interference with
the Mormons never has done any good and never
will do any, as long as they are in the majority.

If Mormonism continues to grow, an armed
conflict and another deluge of blood, is some of
these things, inevitable. It is impossible for two
social systems as opposite as the Mormon and the
American, each hating and despising the other,
should exist amicably under the same government.
Unless some subtle influence undermines the
Mormon church, a second civil war is certain.

Attempts to make legal restriction and super-
vision that underminding power are alone, utterly
useless and a waste of time and effort on the part
of Congress. And besides, with good-blessed beams
in our own eye of what Professor WOLSELEY
scornfully called our "consecutive polygamy," and
of what he might farther have pointed out, still
more scornfully, as our "secret polygamy," inter-
ference with the undisciplined beams of an honest
religious belief puts the regulating party in a
rather equivocal attitude.

Will the advent of the commercial and social
influences now at work prove as powerful as ex-
pected? The Mormon church is as strong today
against any Gentile attack or influence as it ever
was. It is increasing within itself, and its recruits
are brought over from Europe by the multitude.
Against such increase of power it must be a
strong, sustained and widely-felt influence that
is brought to bear, such an influence as has not yet
made itself felt in Utah, and of which there is still
no promise.

There are many who declare, with Governor
MURRAY, that the United States soldiery is the
only remedy. With such a means complete extir-
mination would have to be the only motto. Any-
thing less than this would prove to be, against re-
ligious fanaticism, nothing but a running warfare
to be kept up for years and years, something as
our Indian wars have been. And either one of
these, in the eyes of modern civilization, brutal, sa-
vage, inhuman.

Such is the prospect of the Mormon problem—
no probable means of weakening the power of the
church, and a bloody conflict inevitable if it is not
weakened.

A PROHIBITORY LICENSE LAW.

At last the Supreme Court of the State has de-
fined what is known as a "public bar" within the
meaning of the statute. And the decision, if it
means anything, indicates that we have practi-
cally a prohibitory law in Massachusetts.

The case which has just been decided is that
of the Commonwealth vs. ROGERS in Berkshire
county. CORNELIUS A. ROGERS of Great Bar-
rington had a first class and also a fourth class
license and sold liquor over a bar, as nearly
every hotel proprietor and dealer in the
State is doing today. He was complained of,
presumably by the Law and Order League,
whose members have been anxious for this de-
cision. He was found guilty of keeping a public
bar, because he had sold liquors to be drunk on
the premises to customers who did not order or
eat food when making their purchases.

The Supreme Court has settled the question,
and determines what a public bar is, in this
language:
"In a somewhat general way a public bar may
be defined as a counter, table, shelf or other sim-
ilar device, designed and used for the purpose of
facilitating the sale and delivery of liquors there
kept, to whosoever may apply for them, to be
drunk, and then drunk, not in connection with
meals, lunches or food. A lunch counter, de-
signed and used for furnishing lunches would not
be such a bar merely because sales of liquors are
sometimes so made there."

As our news account shows, all exceptions to a
ruling on which the decision was based were over-
ruled.
It has been held that this would be a proper in-
terpretation of the law by some people, but the
great majority have believed that a first class
license substantially covered a public bar.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred people in the
State have believed that we had a license law. But
this decision indicates what is substantially pro-
hibition.

It is understood that the Law and Order League
will go to work on this decision. The question
will undoubtedly come up in the Legislature that

a defect which is evidently a grave mistake may
be rectified.
Those who are directly interested in this de-
cision can see plainly that until the law is
changed facilities for furnishing a lunch or meals
are necessary to make their licenses protect them
within the meaning of the law.

A TANNER'S TALE.

Probably none of our esteemed Republican con-
temporaries will have the hardihood to charge the
Senate labor committee with taking any special
interest in the campaign now in progress, and we
doubt if Senator BLAIR is inclined to render any
political assistance to Governor BUTLER and the
Democratic party. It would therefore be carry-
ing partisan tactics to an absurd length to attempt
to throw discredit on the testimony taken by the
committee on the ground that it was cooked up
for political effect. The committee was somewhat
astonished when one of the witnesses, a carrier
from Somerville, testified that the tanning of
human hides was a flourishing industry up to
three months ago, and had been carried on in
Massachusetts for eighteen years. This witness
swore that he had seen the skins of
women tanned frequently, but did not know
for what the leather was used. Mr. MULLER and
other tanners have been engaged in this ghoul-
ish business for years, and it seems that Governor
BUTLER did not invent the stories. So clearly
did the Journal and Advertiser recognize the
completeness of the corroboration, and the indis-
putably disinterested character of the evidence,
that they carefully suppressed all mention of the
matter in their alleged reports of the testimony
offered before the Senate committee. Fortunately
the GLOBE reporter at the sessions of the com-
mittee was enabled to furnish the public with this
interesting news in an ungarbled form.

GENERAL HAZEN'S BLUNDER.

Lieutenant GARLINGTON's report on the loss
of the Proteus leaves General HAZEN in a still
less enviable position than before, for it plainly
shows that the much-talked-of "supplementary
orders" were no orders at all, but simply sug-
gestions, and that General HAZEN had him-
self considered them unimportant and not to
be acted upon. In transmitting the report to
the secretary of war, General HAZEN says:
"The question of supplementary orders that Mr.
GARLINGTON refers to as having been raised,
and unfairness to himself, is in substance cor-
rectly stated by him." And yet this very ques-
tion was raised in the signal office, and that
Lieutenant GARLINGTON had failed to carry
out his orders was at least insinuated by the
despatch sent him by General HAZEN demand-
ing the reason why the stores had not been
landed at Littleton island before the Proteus
proceeded north.

Again, General HAZEN says that the sending
of the Yantic with the Proteus "obliterated
the absolute necessity of first stopping to un-
load at Littleton island, the convoy itself being
a depot."

It will be difficult for any one to understand,
especially with the result of this plan in view,
how the Yantic could in any sense have been con-
sidered a depot of supplies for the GREELY
party, nor does it appear in what way the presence
of the convoy rendered it any the less necessary
to carry out the plan as arranged with Lieuten-
ant GREELY. Possibly General HAZEN means that
the Yantic would serve as a base of supplies for
the relief party should anything happen to the
Proteus, but if he really thought of this at that
time, then surely should he have provided for the
safety of the GREELY party as well.

Indeed, this new excuse looks very much like
another afterthought, and it would be far more
manly in General HAZEN to acknowledge that
the great blunder of the expedition was in not
landing the stores on Littleton island on the way
up, and that he alone is responsible for the
blunder.

A HIDDEN DANGER.

There is one subject which moralists and social
reformers have not sufficiently considered in their
theories of the causes of crime and their schemes
of reform, although it would seem to be so inti-
mately associated with the general condition of
society, and to exercise such an influence over
the moral and physical welfare of the body politic
as to command the attention of all thinking men.
Of course we refer to the baneful influence of the
bivouac misanthrope that seeks seclusion in
church-fair soap. By one of those curious con-
tradictions occasionally observed in the relations
artificially established by society between man
and his environment, so to speak, the unseemly
oyster is invariably encountered at a sociable,
to be more precise and to avoid confusion, it is
better to say that the unseemly oyster is always
present, but is seldom encountered. In fact it is
in this very improbability of encountering
the oyster that the baneful influence of the
sparsely-inhabited church sociable soap
mainly consists. Numerous writers have touched
upon this subject in a superficial way, but their
treatment of the solitary bivouac is characterized
by an unsentimental flippancy that renders their
work utterly valueless. None of them has made
any effort to do more than skin the surface of the
subject, which is clearly supererogatory in con-
nection with the average "sociable" soap. It is
somewhat singular that the recluses oyster should
be so neglected, when we remember that the her-
mit crab has been studied by scientists with much
enthusiasm and his habits minutely described in
several volumes. We are forcibly and
painfully reminded of the disturbing
and inharmonious influence of the recluses
oyster in church affairs, by the recent occur-
rence at an oyster supper given in a church at Bayville,
Long Island. From no apparent cause an un-
pleasantness suddenly arose between Deacon
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH and Captain JOHN
SACKETT, brothers-in-law, and previously firm
friends. Words were followed by blows, and in
less than a minute about 100 people were engaged
in combat. Rev. WILLIAM TAYT attempted to
pour oil on the troubled waters, but was overcome
by the prevailing influence of discord, and in a
moment was in the thick of the fight, and got seri-
ously bitten by an infuriated parishioner. Ten
men were injured, and Deacon SMITH was carried
home on a stretcher. In the reports of the affair
no explanation of the origin of the riot is offered,
the malevolent oyster being as usual overlooked.
There is, however, no doubt that the soap was the
immediate cause of the trouble, and that the solitary
oyster was at the bottom of it.

Without attempting to apply the analytical
methods of the HOWELL-JAMES school of writers
in tracing the changes that come over the char-
acter of the oyster that joins the church and retires
from the world, we merely aim to direct the atten-
tion of investigators to the fact that the hermit
oyster is deleterious to the cause of religion, and
exerts a subtle influence that is subversive of
good morals and social order. In short, the
naturally gregarious bivouac, when separated
from its fellows, becomes morose, reclusive, and
asocial, and must be considered as a member of
the dangerous classes. To put down this social
anomaly should be the aim of reformers and the
friends of order.

A horse had the misfortune to walk under the
ROBINSON and AMES banner in front of the grave-
yard headquarters Thursday afternoon and fell
dead. The poor animal's life departed only about
two weeks and a half ahead of the fatal day for
the Republican party, which on the 6th of Novem-
ber will meet with no less certain death under the
same ROBINSON and AMES flag.

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

Lord Coleridge is said to have lost fifteen pounds
of flesh since his visit here. And yet there are
people who may have envied him his banquets.
Some people, however, had rather die on a full
stomach than from starvation.

A National Co-operative Workmen's Union has
been formed in New York. The object of the
union is to assist working people to own their
homes and to furnish them with all necessities at
wholesale prices. To accomplish this it is pro-
posed to form a union of 1000 working people,
each member to pay \$100 in weekly instalments
of twenty-five cents.

Brooklyn Eagle: The teacher of a country pub-
lic school had been absent for several days on ac-
count of the death of her husband. When she re-
turned to her duties her pupils were so awed by
the remembrance of the sorrow through which she
had passed that none of them ventured to address
her. Finally a meek-looking little blue-eyed girl
mustered up courage enough to remark: "We are
very sorry for you." "I know you are, my
dear," said the widow, tearfully. "Very, very
sorry," continued the sympathetic child, "and-
and we hope it won't happen again."

Concerning a French champagne firm the fol-
lowing is related: "Some time ago their agent in
Russia almost ruined them. He distributed their
wine as presents among the wealthy class all over
Russia to such an extent that the firm were on the
verge of hopeless bankruptcy, and alarmed by his
profusion, they recalled him. He begged a little
respite, which was granted, but finally he returned
to Rheims. He had, however, so habituated the
taste of the Russians to the wine and familiarized
them with the name that after order was sent for
it to Rheims, and the firm was raised from
nearly bankruptcy to assured affluence. The prodigal
agent was made a partner, and now shares the

